

SAUNDERS' CATALOG.

W. B. Saunders Company, publishers of Philadelphia and London, have just issued their 1916 eighty-four-page illustrated catalogue. It is a descriptive catalogue telling you just what you will find in their books and showing you by specimen cuts, the type of illustrations used. It is really an index to modern medical literature, describing some 300 titles, including 45 new books and new editions not in former issues. A postal sent to W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia, will bring you a copy.

The Clinics of John H. Murphy, M.D., at Mercy Hospital, Chicago. December 1915. Vol. IV, No. 6. Published bi-monthly by W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia and London.

Contents.

Leukoplakic papilloma of buccal mucosa.
 Recurrent leukoplakic papilloma of buccal mucosa.
 Papilloma of lip and cheek.
 Congenital nasal deformity.
 Carcinoma of maxillary antrum.
 Congenital (thyroglossal duct) sinus of neck.
 Bilateral cervical ribs.
 Osteosarcoma of scapula.
 Osteosarcoma of humerus, recurrent.
 Cicatricial fixation of ulnar nerve in its groove sequential to ancient fracture of olecranon process.
 Hyperflexion fracture of radius and ulna, lower third.
 Extensor contracture of hands following burns.
 Osteitis fibrosa cystica of phalanx of finger.
 Multiple angiomata.
 Biliary calculus impacted at ampulla of Vater.
 Andeocarcinoma of neck of uterus.
 Undescended testicle.
 Congenital luxation of both hips.
 Congenital luxation of hip.
 Old fracture-luxation of right hip-joint.
 Coxa vara (bilateral) due to status lymphaticus hyperthymicus.
 Recent comminuted T-fracture in lower third of femur.
 Recent fracture in lower third of femur.
 Right knee: Luxation with fraying of internal semilunar cartilage and osteophyte.
 Left knee: Hypertrophic osteoarthritis.
 Fracture of internal semilunar cartilage.
 Foreign bodies in knee-joint.
 Sarcoma of popliteal space.

Syphilis a Modern Problem. William Allen Pusey, M. D. Pub. by American Medical Assn., Chicago, 1915.

In this little volume the author has been remarkably fortunate in presenting in a concise form the main facts of syphilis in its relation to society.

In the first chapters he deals with the history of the disease, both as to its origin and cause. America is shown to have been the undoubted source from which the malady was introduced into Europe. The growth of the knowledge of the then unknown disease is outlined and the stormy controversies that were waged as to its nature are sketched in statements that are illuminating. Many facts are mentioned that will be sought in vain in more pretentious volumes.

In the chapters following those on history the cause of the disease is discussed and the pathology and prognosis are touched upon. In these chapters the medical reader will meet with surprises, for since the book is ostensibly written for the educated layman it would be natural to suppose that the portion dealing with ordinary clinical facts would be trite and uninteresting to the medical man, but after reading it one must confess that the well known has been so happily stated and so interestingly blended with that which is new that even those already quite familiar with the subject will read and probably reread these chapters with much interest.

Hereditary syphilis and syphilis and marriage are each discussed in a most helpful manner.

In the chapter on prophylaxis the author advocates extensive state care of the secondary syphilitics and others in a decided infectious condition. Ample and well regulated facilities should be afforded the public for antisyphilitic treatment. As to personal prophylaxis he unhesitatingly endorses the plan of providing bactericidal ointments for those who are in line for infection.

Taken by and large it may be stated that the reviewer is not acquainted with any book on the subject of syphilis in its relation to the public that can compare with this one in interest and sanity. The author is to be congratulated in having said so much in so few words. The style is positive but not dogmatic, convincing but not argumentative. After perusing the volume one is convinced that he has been in the company of a man who has something to say and who has said it well.

R. L. R.

SOCIETY REPORTS**ALAMEDA COUNTY.**

The regular monthly meeting of the Alameda County Medical Association was held at the Hotel Oakland, Tuesday evening, November 16, 1915.

In the absence of the president, the meeting was called to order by the vice-president, Dr. Hadden, and the minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

The following program was presented:

- I. Case Reports.
 1. Duodenal Ulcer.
 2. Cases of Chronic Disease resulting from Obscure Local Infection.
 3. Tuberculous Hip-Joint Disease. Dr. R. T. Stratton.
- II. Case Reports.
 1. Two Cases of Injury of the Thumb. Dr. Henning Koford.
- III. Fracture Records; a National Effort Toward Standardization. Dr. T. W. Huntington, San Francisco.
- IV. Why Corrective Lenses often fail to give Relief in Headaches due to Eye-strain. Dr. Roderick O'Connor.

Dr. Powell made a motion, seconded by Dr. Thomas that the Fracture Form of the American Surgical Association as presented by Dr. Huntington be given official recognition by this society and used by its members. Carried.

The secretary read a set of resolutions in regard to the death of Dr. Myra Knox which were adopted as read and ordered placed on the minutes. There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

ELMER E. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA PEDIATRIC SOCIETY—NORTHERN BRANCH.

The next meeting of the California Pediatric Society (Northern Branch), will be held Thursday evening, February 24, at 8 o'clock, in the County Medical rooms in the Butler Building. The subject of discussion will be reports from the several children's and nose and throat clinics in the city on the results of tonsillectomy. Anyone interested in the subject is welcome. The following reports will be discussed:

Symposium on Tonsillectomy in Relation to Pediatrics.

Report of the clinics of the University of California: Dr. William Palmer Lucas, Dr. Albert J. Houston.

Report of the San Francisco Polyclinic: Dr. Henry Horn, Dr. H. P. Roberts.

Report of Children's Hospital: Dr. Florence M. Holsclaw, Dr. Anna Flynn.

Report of clinics of Stanford University: Dr. Edward N. Sewall, Dr. George D. Lyman.

STATE SOCIETY MEETING—FRESNO.

Minutes of meeting of General Committee (of the Fresno County Medical Society) in charge of arrangements and entertainment of the State Medical Society at Fresno, April 1916.

Committee: Drs. George H. Aiken, D. H. Trowbridge, J. R. Walker, T. M. Hayden, Kenneth J. Staniford, L. R. Willson, Harry J. Craycroft.

Minutes of meeting held December 21, 1915:

The meeting was called to order at 7:45 p. m. in the offices of Dr. George H. Aiken, with Dr. Aiken presiding.

Present: Drs. Aiken, Walker, Hayden, Willson and Staniford.

There was first an informal discussion of the work to be performed by the committee, which resulted in suggestions from the various members as to the best method of procedure for carrying on the vast amount of detail work which is before the committee of the County Society.

Upon the suggestion of Dr. Aiken, it was moved, seconded and carried that three sub-committees be created with such duties as are implied by their respective titles and together with such other duties as the chairman may deem necessary or advisable to assign to them from time to time. The following sub-committees were accordingly created.

1. Committee on Ways and Means.
2. Committee on Entertainment.
3. Committee on Printing and Communications.

Each of these sub-committees to report at every meeting of the general committee, and the general committee, in turn, to report all transactions and progress at each regular meeting of the County Society.

The chair then appointed the following members of the sub-committee:

1. Committee on Ways and Means—Dr. T. M. Hayden, Dr. J. R. Walker.
2. Committee on Entertainment—Dr. D. H. Trowbridge, Dr. H. J. Craycroft, Dr. George H. Aiken.

Committee on Printing and Communications—Dr. Kenneth Staniford, Dr. L. R. Willson.

It was moved and seconded and carried that Dr. Staniford be made secretary of the general committee to act throughout the period of its existence and to have charge of all communications relative to the work of the committee.

It was suggested that the secretary forward a communication to Dr. Jones, Secretary of the State Society, after each committee meeting, telling of the progress so far made.

Dr. Walker suggested that inquiries be made regarding the advisability and the possibility of giving a lecture open to the public on some important, common interest topic. This lecture should be given by some physician whose name is rather well known to the public, in a public meeting place such as the Municipal Auditorium. The suggestion was carried still further, as it might be possible to give a series of popular lectures, one on each evening during the time of the State Meeting.

Each of the committee members was enthusiastic over the prospects of a largely attended meeting in April and each signified his intention to do his share toward making the visit to Fresno one to be remembered. With the conditions of weather which will probably be prevailing and the highways, we may almost assuredly expect many automobile parties of those who otherwise would either not come at all or would come by train and leave after one day.

It was pointed out also that there is the opportunity not only to make the State Society meeting itself, a success, but to do something for Fresno as well.

After outlining some of the work of the various

sub-committees and after deciding to hold the next meeting of the general committee early in January at the call of the chairman, the meeting adjourned.

KENNETH J. STANIFORD,
Secretary General Committee,
Fresno Co. Med. Soc., 1915-16.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

The annual business meeting of the San Joaquin County Medical Society was held Friday evening, December 31. The members chosen to serve as the board of directors for 1916 were: Drs. R. T. McGurk, F. P. Clark, C. R. Harry, H. J. Bolinger, G. W. Walker, L. Dozier, L. R. Johnson, J. D. Dameron and Dewey R. Powell. From these Dr. Fred Clark was elected president and Dr. Dewey Powell secretary. Dr. Charles R. Harry was elected delegate to the State Society, with Dr. Dewey R. Powell as alternate. The secretary's report for the year showed a membership of sixty-six members in good standing.

DEWEY R. POWELL, Secretary.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

Report of meeting, December 13, 1915.

The Santa Barbara County Medical Society met in regular monthly session at the Arlington Hotel on Monday, December 13, 1915. The meeting was called to order by the President, Dr. William H. Flint, at 8 p. m., the Secretary, Dr. Barry, at his desk. Present: Drs. Barry, Campbell, Flint, C. S. Stoddard, T. A. Stoddard, and Wells, a total of six members—not guests and no visitors. The minutes of the preceding session (a joint meeting with the Ventura County Medical Society) were read and approved. The chair then called for clinical cases.

Dr. Wells described an operation for the opening and draining of the antrum of Highmore. A trocar of special construction is first passed into the antrum and the opening enlarged to an aperture of about three-eighths of an inch in diameter, thus securing immediate and permanent drainage.

Dr. Barry described an interesting and important case of "cut throat" coming under his observation and care. The wound was sub-mental (?) and consisted of a clean razor cut deep into the tissues of the neck, extending down quite to the anterior wall of pharynx; it was about two inches in length, and located between the thyroid cartilages and the hyoid bone. The patient was admirably controlled by subcutaneous injection of hyoscine (gr. 1/100), morphia (gr. 1/4), atropine (gr. 1/200), and the wound carefully closed with a double row of catgut sutures, superficial and deep. The result was perfect, and by first intention throughout, without a particle of septic infection. The final scar will be thin and small.

The President next called for the paper and discussion of the evening: "Present orthopedic surgery at the military hospitals of France and England," by Dr. T. A. Stoddard, recently returned from Paris and Liverpool. This report was listened to with the closest attention, being a revelation to many of what the French, and particularly the English (who lead in this specialty) orthopedic surgeons are doing for the crippled feet and limbs of their injured soldiers.

The names of Dr. Horace F. Pierce of Santa Barbara, and Dr. Fred A. Brown of Lompoc were presented for membership and ordered referred to the Board of Censors for report and recommendation.

Meeting adjourned.

WILLIAM T. BARRY, Secretary.

X-RAY SOCIETY.

The Pacific Coast Roentgen Ray Society, which was organized in June, 1915, had a meeting, held at the Hotel Plaza, on December 11, consisting of business sessions in the morning and the following papers in the afternoon:

Fifteen Years' Experience in the Treatment of Breast Cancers, by Dr. Albert Soiland of Los Angeles.

Recent Observations on Deep Therapy, by Dr. Wm. B. Bowman of Los Angeles.

Bone Tumors, by Dr. W. W. Boardman.

Demonstration of Plates, by Dr. Geo. L. Painter and Dr. Howard E. Ruggles.

We would appreciate it if you could include an account of this meeting in the Society Reports of an early issue.

HOWARD E. RUGGLES, Secretary.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY.**Eye and Ear Section.**

Regular meeting of the Eye and Ear Section was held in the office of Dr. A. L. Kelsey, Brockman Building, on November 1, 1915. Attendance: Drs. Montgomery, F. L. Rogers, Sweet, Stephenson, True, Detling, Reynolds, Graham, Kyle, Griffith, Old, Bullard, Dudley, Fleming, Hastings, Harris, Kelsey, Lund, G. W. McCoy, R. W. Miller, Stivers. Visitors: Drs. Shultz and Rochester.

On roll-call the following cases were reported:

Dr. Hastings—Removal of fragments of eggshell from the larynx of a child; child had had croup for a week, gradually got worse, persistent dyspnea. Father reported that child had eaten soft-boiled egg and had choked. Child was turned upside down and efforts made to remove the condition, but the child grew worse as the days went on. On examination could not see in the larynx with mirror; father did not want operation done, but the child got worse and tracheotomy was done, then a tube was put in the throat and the eggshell seen and removed with forceps; the tracheal tube was left in ten days. Eggshell specimens were shown.

Dr. Harris reported case of retained nerve sheath in the left eye of a girl; vision is good except for astigmatism. The supra temporal vein is very much uncovered.

Second case, of voluntary ability to turn left eye outward. The entire family has defective eyesight. Sister of 16 has amblyopia—this condition improved under glasses; has 10% of esophoria which will eventually necessitate operation.

Dr. R. W. Miller asked what operation is contemplated. Answer—Advancement and tenotomy of the external rectus.

Dr. Dudley asked was the vision of nerve case affected? Answer—It is almost normal.

Dr. R. W. Miller asked was the form field taken? Answer—No.

Dr. A. L. Kelsey made a subsidiary report to the traumatic case reported at the last meeting.

Dr. G. W. McCoy reported a double frontal external operation. The case had pain for three months—removed all the turbinates. On examination X-ray was negative; Wassermann negative; Tbc. test negative. Probe went freely into frontals. Transillumination gave a shadow. Right side was done first, pus was found under pressure; left side done subsequently. Deformity is unnecessary as I have shown in a dozen cases. Discussion by Drs. Bullard, Griffith and Hastings. The latter said: "I do not believe that Dr. McCoy has entirely obliterated the frontal in the case reported."

Dr. Lund—Q. Does Dr. McCoy enlarge the frontal nasal duct and then irrigate? Answer—Yes, as freely as possible.

Dr. Montgomery reported case and specimen of papilloma of the larynx in a patient of 55, first

seen when the patient was 51 when removal was advised. Patient did not have the operation. Saw him again four years later with a large growth on the left vocal cord extending far backwards and frontwards and up from the true cords. Removed by snare a small piece and two weeks later removed second piece, a small portion remains on the anterior commissure.

Second case also a papilloma of the larynx in a child.

Third case specimen of nasal polyp removed by sickle knife from the posterior tip of the middle turbinate. This polyp measured 3 in. by 1½ in. by ¾ in.

Fourth case autopsy finding of osteosarcoma at County Hospital. This tumor growing from the anterior fossa of the skull. Discussion: Dr. Kyle and Dr. R. W. Miller.

Dr. Hastings also reported case operated on for papilloma, 15 years afterwards the patient had carcinoma; many laryngologists saw the case during the interim but none of them diagnosed it carcinoma.

Dr. Fleming contrasted direct and indirect laryngoscopy. He predicted that the indirect method of operation is apt to disappear entirely.

Dr. Stivers reported a case for plastic operation on the nose and showed plaster cast of same.

Discussion: Dr. Kyle—Q. Does cartilage unite to cartilage? Ans. This case has not been operated on but in three other cases I have obtained satisfactory results.

Dr. Shuck of New York stated that he had seen Dr. Carter operate on several cases in the New York Eye and Ear Hospital; the house staff did not at that time have a high opinion of the results of Dr. Carter's operations on noses because several pieces of bone came out after transplantation. I, myself, saw several cases result unsuccessfully where bone came out. The technic was by inserting bone graft in the nose through an external incision into the section of the nose.

Dr. Stivers said Dr. Carter's new technic is to insert the bone graft into place through an internal incision made under the mucous membrane and skin in the external.

Dr. Stephenson reported a case of interstitial keratitis with Hutchinson teeth, opacity of the cornea, now taking atoxyl. Atropine to keep the pupil dilated so she has some vision around the central corneal opacity. Dr. Bullard; discussion; Neo-salvarsan is used with success in these cases; in one case 8 doses of neo-salvarsan with recovery; it was given intravenously.

Dr. Detling reported case of adhesion of the palate to the pharyngeal walls. Wassermann test was negative; patient is now under anti-syphilitic treatment.

Second case of healed labyrinthitis. There are many such cases running around, many show symptoms similar to bilious attacks.

Dr. Lund, in discussion: Had atresia case similar to the one reported by Dr. Detling. I dissected the palate free, then had dentist make a plate and by rubber tubes fastened to it held the palate away and from the pharynx walls with success.

Dr. Sweet of Long Beach reported a case of papilloma.

New Business: Dr. Dudley asked for adoption of the following amendments to Article 1, Section 4, Paragraph 4:

An Executive Committee composed of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary and one member selected by the Chairman.

Amendment to Article II, Section 4:

The Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary and one member appointed by the Chairman shall constitute the Executive Committee.

The application of Dr. Tholen was referred to the proper committee.

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY. 1916 OFFICERS.

At the annual meeting of the San Francisco County Medical Society, held on December 14th, the following officers were elected for 1916:

President, Cullen F. Welty; first vice-president, F. W. Birtch; second vice-president, H. W. Gibbons; secretary-treasurer, René Bine; librarian, Leo Eloesser.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

During the month of November, 1915, the following meetings were held:

Section on Medicine, Tuesday, Nov. 2d.

1. Consideration of some neurological disorders of children. Harold Wright.
2. Lues of the lungs. Hans Lisser.
3. Roentgenograms of pulmonary lues. H. E. Ruggles. Discussed by G. H. Evans, H. B. Graham and H. Lisser.

General Meeting Tuesday, Nov. 9th.

LANE HOSPITAL CLINICAL EVENING.

1. Nephritis in acute infections. E. C. Dickson.
2. Nephritis in arteriosclerosis. H. P. Hill.
3. The importance of functional tests in the diagnosis of nephritis. Thomas Addis.
4. The pathology of (a) infectious nephritis, (b) arteriosclerotic nephritis. W. Ophüls.
5. The surgical treatment of nephritis. R. L. Rigdon.
6. The medical treatment of nephritis. R. L. Wilbur.

Section on Surgery, Tuesday, Nov. 16th.

1. Presentation of cases. P. L. Campiche. (a) Angular deformity of femur, with much shortening; treated by linear osteotomy; also ankylosis of elbow corrected by a resection with arthroplasty. (b) Transverse fracture of patella, wired with silver wire. (c) Fracture of humerus with muscular interposition. Muscles dissected and fragments wired. (d) Forward dislocation of the head. Etiology probably syphilis. Cases discussed by J. T. Watkins.
2. Presentation of case of renal calculi. M. Krotoszyner.
3. Personal experiences with X-rays in gynecologic practice. H. J. Kreutzmann.
4. The X-ray in the treatment of hyperthyroidism. H. E. Ruggles. Discussed by W. W. Boardman, Saxton Pope, H. J. Kreutzmann and H. E. Ruggles.

Section on Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, Tuesday, Nov. 23d.

1. Presentation of cases by A. Green, G. H. Willcutt, W. S. Franklin and L. A. Smith.
2. The relation of iritis and iridocyclitis to constitutional diseases. A. B. McKee.
3. Infantile blennorrhoeas; their differential diagnosis and treatment. W. S. Franklin. Discussed by A. B. McKee, K. Pischel, M. W. Fredrick, H. Barkan and W. S. Franklin.
4. Some positive eye values in brain tumors. Hans Barkan. Discussed by W. S. Franklin, A. Green, W. F. Schaller, K. Pischel and H. Barkan.
5. The ocular symptoms of tabes. W. F. Blake. Discussed by Hans Lisser, Hans Barkan, W. F. Schaller and W. F. Blake.

Section on Urology, Tuesday, Nov. 30th.

1. Difficulties encountered in the diagnosis of some urinary conditions. R. L. Rigdon. Discussed

by Frank Hinman, M. Krotoszyner, J. V. Leonard and Henry Meyer.

2. Large cysts in the bladder. Henry Meyer. Discussed by R. L. Rigdon, A. B. Grosse and Henry Meyer.

3. Serodiagnosis of gonorrhea. M. Krotoszyner. Discussed by A. B. Grosse, J. C. Spencer, J. V. Leonard, M. Wolff, R. L. Rigdon, E. E. Johnson and M. Krotoszyner.

4. Second thoughts about salvarsan therapy. W. E. Stevens. Discussed by M. Krotoszyner.

5. Report of a case of vesical calculi. J. C. Spencer. Discussed by M. Krotoszyner.

During the month of December, 1915, the following meetings were held:

Tuesday, December 7th.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL CLINICAL EVENING.

1. Demonstration of Cases of Enlarged Spleens. Wm. Kenney. (By courtesy of B. Stone and J. M. Macdonald.) Discussed by H. C. Moffitt, A. Newman and W. Kenney.

2. Complete Removal of Parotid Gland with Conservation of the Facial Nerve. J. Henry Barbat. Discussed by A. Newman and H. Henry Barbat.

3. Splenectomy for Pernicious Anemia; Report of Case. Harry M. Sherman. Discussed by H. C. Moffitt, P. H. Pierson and Harry M. Sherman.

4. Linitis Plastica; with Presentation of Specimen. G. M. Barrett.

5. Report of a Medical Case (retained Murphy button for ten years). H. P. Hill. Discussed by J. Henry Barbat.

6. Instructive and Interesting X-Ray Plates. G. J. McChesney, H. E. Ruggles.

Tuesday, December 14th.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Presidential Address by Herbert C. Moffitt, M. D.

It is a privilege of your retiring president to give the Society his views, more or less personal, of policies affecting the Society and the profession at large. My predecessor, Dr. O'Neill, has had some of his valuable suggestions embodied this year in the Constitution and By-laws recently adopted by the Society. From the reports of the Executive Committee and the Secretary you will learn of work that has been done and of plans that have not yet matured. Any discussion of the future of this Society, as of any collection of medical men, must be based upon a realization of certain tendencies in medicine, and certain forces in society which are leading to a readjustment of the physician's activities in the community.

The man of ancient medicine spoke with the authority of a philosopher and priest as well as physician. In the Middle Ages, with the decline of medicine, ignorance and mysticism deservedly weakened his position. In both epochs, however, his relation to his patient was a personal, intimate one—service to the individual was everything, service to the community hardly recognized. With the development of scientific medicine, with the work of Pasteur and the study of infectious diseases new problems of preventive medicine and sanitation demanded the help of the physician in their solution. The community, the individual and the physician have all benefited by the change.

We have learned more fully that there are many things in medicine besides the giving of drugs, we have realized that our duties do not end with prescribing for the patient; we have been convinced that, even with the individual, community of service is demanded by his best interests. Socialism in place of individualism tends to dominate certain branches of medicine. There is danger in

this changed relation of doctor and patient of losing the great power for good of the personal factor in medicine, of losing touch with the old art and craft of the profession, of losing sight of the psychical as well as the physical forces which make for the best healing.

There is danger, also, in the rapid rush of modern events of being hurried to extremes, or whirled on aimless tangents. There was never more need by the physician of a sane general and medical education, of a foundation strengthened by mutual support, of the stability which bases on sound judgment and experience. It is a mistake to think that reforms in medicine or in the relation of the physician to his fellows, to his patients or to the community, will come through legislation. The public has been ready to recognize the achievements of modern medicine and it is ready to be guided by the profession if the profession speaks with unanimity and authority. Too often physicians give half-baked opinions, or foolish interviews, or malicious criticism of the work of others, without considering the effect upon the valuation of medicine and medical men by the individual or by the community. We are all too prone to give opinions and advice without proper study and reflection. Is it any wonder that people doubt, that they lose faith in medicine, that they seek help and faith elsewhere when physicians so often show little respect for each other, when varying opinions are given by different men on wholly insufficient data and study, when patients are rushed into dangerous new treatments or operations without proper realization of either danger or end results to be expected? There is need all over America at the present time of wise conservatism, there has been too much emotion and too little reason in many of our new ventures; there is great need of it in our own profession whose members too quickly adopt new remedies, new literature, new schemes, new operations without due reflection and discussion.

There is danger that **specialism** may narrow so far as to obstruct clear view of our profession into its fields of individual and public effort. We all realize the tremendous conquests that have been made in special fields. We all recognize the need of the specialist in our modern life, and we feel that much of our work in the future will be done by groups of specialists laboring together for the common good of individuals or communities. Moreover, we shall always need the stimulus of workers who labor in pure research far from the active front of our profession. And yet there is danger that the specialist fix his attention too closely upon one phase of a process or disease rather than upon the man or woman who is sick. There is danger of exploiting the patient for the specialty. There is danger that work be done to enhance the prestige of specialties rather than medicine, that the patient be studied only with the specialty in mind, that results be judged from effects produced on local processes rather than from changes brought about in the physical and mental make-up of the man. Narrow specialism tends to obscure proper judgment of results, to encourage immature publication of methods of treatment and to lead to undue reactions in both profession and public. We have magnified specialties too much in our schemes of education and, I think, in our present methods of conducting society discussions. We should bring back the specialists more frequently to our general meetings and frankly try to judge of the limits to which specialism should develop. We should hear more of the fundamental reasons that decide for a special operation or method of treatment and know more of the end results of such procedures before they are widely tried or brought before the public.

Fortunately, with all the faults inherent in its

members as sons of men, the medical profession has clung fast to certain high principles and ideals. There is no collection of men that so honestly criticizes its own failures, so earnestly endeavors to fit itself better for public and private service, so unselfishly devotes itself to the prevention or amelioration of some of the world's worst evils. If anyone has lost faith in the high aims of medicine or has doubted that our profession, in the mass, is unstirred by the best ideals, let him read the recent inspiring address of Dr. S. J. Meltzer on "The Mission of Medical Science and Medical Men."

How can we best raise the standards of our local profession, make of its members wiser and saner men, increase its usefulness to medicine and the community?

1. I think it is absolutely necessary to have a suitable dignified home for the Society. Not a few rooms in an office building but a **home**. Suitable accommodations should be provided for general meetings and for special meetings and demonstrations, as well as for our growing library.

2. I would advocate greater centralization of effort among medical men of the city. All good men in the profession should be brought into the Society. Cults and pathies can gradually be modified by proper education and fair treatment. Think of the educational possibilities if there were one great medical institution in San Francisco backed by a united profession! The various hospitals of the community could be made part of the central scheme, and various groups of men could contribute to the education of each other and the community without suspicion of ulterior motives.

3. I would suggest that we have more general meetings of the Society. Meetings of specialists could be held in different rooms, or at different times, or in connection with the general meetings. There would be, of course, no thought of limiting the work in special fields or of losing the inspiration from special workers in our own or distant communities. Clinical and pathological demonstrations are often more interesting and instructive than formal papers and some such scheme as inaugurated by the present Executive Committee might well be continued. It is not desirable that all papers read in the Society should be published. Suitable rooms should be provided for the demonstration of patients and pathological specimens. It would be of great service to the general profession if frequent opportunity could be given to compare clinical findings with the results given in operative or autopsy reports. Members should be encouraged to present cases or problems to the Society for discussion.

4. Meetings with civic or other bodies interested in public welfare and in public health should, if possible, be arranged. Only questions of definite import which have the backing of a united profession should be discussed at these meetings. Aimless discussion of fads, of untried methods of treatment, of foolish legislation should be tabooed. Honest criticism of medical men and medical methods from laymen should be welcomed. The County Society should come to be regarded as an authority to which to appeal on matters concerning preventive and curative medicine. Appeals for publicity to individual members should with propriety be referred to the Society's Public Health Committee.

There may be a possibility under my able successor of meeting our material needs. Is there not also a possibility of some adjustment of personal differences, of the abolition of unkindly criticism and gossip, of some union of effort for the advancement of the dignity and usefulness of our profession, and for the establishment of some authoritative standard of medicine in our midst?

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER.

As Secretary I beg leave to submit the following report for the year 1915; that is, from December 7, 1914, to December 14, 1915.

The total number of members for whom we have paid assessments to the State Society is 589 as against 597 last year. Eight of the members reported have died, making our present membership 581.

Twenty-five members were dropped March 1st for non-payment of dues.

In order to entertain the American Medical Association in San Francisco during June, 1915, funds were raised, for the most part, among our members. After paying all bills, the balance was given us by the A. M. A. Committee of local men.

In accordance with our usual custom, the accounts have been audited from July 1, 1914, to July 1, 1915, by a certified accountant.

The detailed financial statement follows:

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Balance on hand December 8, 1914.....\$ 1,001.30

Receipts.

Dues	\$8,095.10
Physicians' Relief Fund—	
Interest on bonds, 5 Pac. Tel. & Tel.,	
5 Spring Valley Water.....	450.00
Rental of Library	75.00
Repayment on binding, phones, etc..	10.60
A. M. A. Fund.....	1,558.31—\$10,189.01

\$11,190.31

Disbursements.

Library—	
Binding	\$ 222.65
Subscriptions and supplies.....	524.27
Improvements: Lights, clock, screen,	
etc.	189.55
Medical Society of California—	
Assessment	3,492.00
One-half rent in lieu exchanges....	180.00
Rent	1,200.00
Salaries	1,380.00
Printing	293.25
Stationery (including stamps).....	310.94
Telephone	139.35
Kohler & Chase (rental of hall).....	15.00
Towel service	16.50
Water and paper cups.....	28.25
Dues to Chamber of Commerce and	
San Francisco Housing Commission..	70.00
Physicians' Relief Fund.....	444.00
Flowers, etc., deceased members.....	22.90
Certified accountant	50.00
Sundries (insurance premiums, office	
supplies, rental safe deposit box,	
etc.)	68.25
Christmas present (Butler Building	
employees) 1914.....	10.00
Operating lantern	32.50
A. M. A. fund.....	1,558.31—\$10,247.72

Balance December, 14, 1915..... \$942.59

The following bills remain to be paid:

Progressive Medicine, 1915.....	\$ 13.00
Water and towel service.....	2.50
Telephone (November and December)	
about	20.00
State Society (1 new member).....	6.00
Operating lantern	2.50
Two "Handy Pad" calendars.....	1.00
Christmas present (Butler Building em-	
ployees and postman)	15.00—\$60.00
December rent of library.....	100.00
Salaries for December.....	115.00—\$215.00
Subscriptions to foreign journals (about).	
	380.00

Total

Balance December, 14, 1915.....	\$942.59
Amount due (approximate).....	655.00

Surplus

The Society now has the following:	
Bonds: 5 Pac. Tel. & Tel., 5 Spring	
Valley Water	\$10,000.00
Cash: A. M. A. fund.....	1,558.31
Interest on bonds (Savings Union)...	860.83—\$12,419.14

Incidentally, the Society is deeply indebted to D. Appleton & Company, and J. B. Lippincott Company, who have, through the kind efforts of their local representatives, donated to the Society the books which they had on display in the Emergency Hospital of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. These books will be shortly released from

the Exposition and will then appear on our shelves.
Respectfully submitted,

RENÉ BINE, Secretary.

REPORT OF LIBRARIAN.

To the President and Members of the San Francisco County Medical Society—Gentlemen:

During the past year we have purchased. 4 vols. Received from the California State Journal

of Medicine	105 "
By gift	162 "
Bound by the Society	202 "

Total

473 "
We are receiving regularly 173 journals. This shows a slight falling off from last year, due to the discontinuance of some of the foreign publications. Five new journals have been added to our list.

Disbursements—

Binding	\$222.65
Subscription and supplies.....	524.27

\$746.92

In the library drawer, collected from fines, telephones, etc., there are \$38.00.

LEO ELOESSER, Librarian.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

To the Board of Directors:

The Executive Committee wishes to submit the following report:

This committee has met nine times during the year, and while the Board of Directors has referred much of the business of the Society to this committee for special investigation, only a few transactions are here especially mentioned.

First—During the early part of this year the epidemic of diphtheria in North Beach appeared to be getting past the control of the health officers and their staff. It was then that this committee, after consultation with the health officers, arranged to have on February 9, 1915, a joint meeting of the County Medical Society and the Board of Health, and invited to this meeting the Board of Education, Board of Supervisors, Board of Public Works, Civic League, Chamber of Commerce and Commonwealth Club, all of this city, to discuss ways and means for controlling this epidemic. While only one of the Board of Supervisors responded to the invitation, and only Superintendent Roncovieri and Miss Regan of the Board of Education, Mr. Judell of the Board of Public Works and Mrs. Graupner of the Civic League accepted; yet the Board of Supervisors responded to a petition to have the nursing force under the health officer increased to such an extent that it was possible to handle the situation. It is hoped that this is the beginning of a definite policy in this city to have the County Medical Society stand as an advisory board in matters of public health.

Second—In January this committee opened negotiations with the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce and the Commonwealth Club to interest these bodies jointly with the County Medical Society in matters of public health. It was found physically impossible to hold joint meetings, but both organizations were very much interested in the idea; and in order to affiliate as closely as possible, the president of each of these organizations asked President Moffitt of the County Medical Society to appoint the chairman of the medical committee of each of these organizations. Dr. R. Wilbur was appointed chairman of the Public Health section of the Commonwealth Club, and Dr. William Dorr, chairman of the Health Committee of the Chamber of Commerce. In June the Commonwealth Club gave over one of its regular meetings to the discussion of county hospitals in California. The Chamber of Commerce has given the Board of Directors to understand that

it will promote any plan the Society will develop that will benefit the public health. It is believed that these affiliations should be carefully fostered in the future.

Third—The Board of Directors decided that the Constitution and By-laws of the San Francisco County Medical Society were inadequate for the present needs, and instructed the Executive Committee to reconstruct them in order to make the Society more representative, more democratic, less unwieldy, and more permanent in its organization. To this end the new by-laws (which have been adopted by the Society) provide for the election of the president and other officers by the Society at large; that matters affecting the general policy of the Society be referred to the general Society; that the business of the Society be conducted by fewer committees; and that the members of the Board of Directors be elected for three years, one-third vacating the office each year.

Fourth—The proposition concerning the so-called Medical Syndicate Building was referred to this committee and discussed in conference with the chairman of the Finance Committee. After careful consideration the Executive Committee recommended to the Board of Directors that on completion of such a building, the County Medical Society should occupy space in the same at a nominal rent, but that the Society shall not persuade its members to invest in these bonds as we have no way of estimating the probable outcome of such an undertaking. The committee believes that if the Society should promote this affair, it would be morally responsible, even though not legally responsible for its outcome.

Fifth—At the April meeting of the Board of Directors, this committee called the board's attention to the fact that there are 600 members of the medical profession in the County of San Francisco who are not members of the County Medical Society. The committee recommended that the Committee on Admissions be instructed to prepare a list of the non-members who would be acceptable to this Society; that each month at least twenty-five of these names be most carefully considered, and those found satisfactory be invited to become members of this Society; that the Committee on Admissions obtain an interview with the physicians invited in order to persuade them to become members; that the Committee on Admissions be asked for a monthly report on the advance of this work, and that the men so invited be sent five consecutive monthly programs. Up to date the Board of Directors has received no report as to the progress of this work.

Sixth—In order to make the County Medical programs fit the needs of physicians doing general practice, it was decided that there should be fewer set papers and more demonstrations of clinical material. In order to establish the education value of this method, it was considered most feasible, in the beginning at any rate, to obtain the assistance of the staffs of the various hospitals throughout the city. As the material in these quarters is more abundant, the facilities for working up the cases excellent, it was felt that the various hospitals would take considerable pride in producing a program of value; and it was recommended to the board that the hospitals accepting our invitation be given an annual meeting, at which patients would be demonstrated, cases reported and pathological material shown. That this method has been a success up to date, is shown by the packed houses at all of the hospital evenings.

It is believed that this method will make clear to the minds of many of our medical men the importance of conserving their clinical material and demonstrating the same to the Society. It is hoped that the future administrations will follow out some such plan, unless a method is developed for securing clinical material for pro-

grams which will better meet the needs of the general practitioner.

The work of this committee this year has made it clear that the greatest fault of the Society is the lack of a definite outline to its policy. With the annual change of officers come new enthusiasms, new ideas and new aims, most of which die with the administration. Perhaps this fault might be corrected if the President-elect would outline in an inaugural address the plans which he expects to put into effect for the coming year, in order that the members of the Society, the Board of Directors, and the committees could all work with a definite aim. At the close of the year, if the President would call attention to both the faults and the virtues of his schemes, and pass on to the next administration all the plans which have not been completed, with a discussion as to how they may be completed and the expected results, this would materially improve the Society.

To this end, this committee respectfully requests the President-elect to consider the feasibility of such a plan.

Respectfully submitted,

HAROLD BRUNN,
RAY LYMAN WILBUR,
FAYETTE WATT BIRTCH, Chairman.

REPORT OF THE MILK COMMISSION.

The Milk Commission of the San Francisco County Medical Society consists of Dr. Adelaide Brown, President; Dr. E. C. Fleischner, Secretary, and Drs. Blum, Gibbons, Yerington and Mr. Nathan Moran.

Since December, 1914, eleven regular meetings have been held. At one meeting no quorum was present.

No new dairy has been certified this year. The dairies supplying milk are:

Quarts.	
Timm	1548
Hutton	896
Sleepy Hollow.....	1458
San Ramon.....	438
	4340
	553
	3687 locally

The Southern Pacific boats and trains are also supplied from the Dixon dairies.

The San Ramon dairy has recently been leased by Mr. Timm and through it we hope to be able to bring in certified bulk milk for use in hospitals.

Under the City Board of Health's inspection Mr. Collins of San Leandro has been furnishing "inspected milk" in bulk for the use of hospitals, where milk is served uncooked to patients and nurses. Such milk is used at Lane and Mt. Zion Hospitals, but the matter of educating managements of hospitals to a public health measure which adds to the cost of the maintenance is very slow and difficult. Your commission feels that this work can be more vigorously pursued by them when one of its own dairies furnishes the supply, and if as physicians you will demand it.

During the year monthly inspections have been made by the commission's inspector of the conditions under which milk is handled in San Fran-

cisco. The privilege of selling certified milk has been taken from one distributor for continuous failure to keep the bottles clean.

The subject of the health of the employees has been considered several times during the year. The typhoid carrier, the diphtheria carrier and streptococcic sore throat are menaces to a milk supply. On the other hand the help on a dairy is a shifting matter and a rigid and thorough medical examination at the frequent intervals necessary to **exclude** these cases would add enormously to the cost of production, hence to the cost of the consumer. Up to date we have given careful instructions to the owners to report **at once** any case of sickness on the dairy or in the town and to isolate the sick person, thus making the owner apprehensive rather than relying too much on the commission's examinations.

This course has resulted in a telephonic report to us of a case of smallpox in Dixon last winter, when we ordered the employees on the dairy quarantined from the town and vaccinated. No further case in the town came down, so that in fourteen days the quarantine was lifted. In a second dairy the proprietor phoned at 3 a. m. to your Secretary and President in regard to a case of measles in the foreman's family. The foreman was directed to clean up thoroughly and eat and sleep for three weeks away from home and the other children were sent off the ranch. No second case resulted.

The question of health of employees is one of our most urgent problems and your commission will cordially receive any advice in its solution.

The American Association of Medical Milk Commissions met in San Francisco in June. They were entertained by the Alameda County and the San Francisco County Medical Milk Commissions and held their sessions at the University of California and at the Civic Center in San Francisco. The meetings were a source of profit to your commission, but the personal acquaintance with others who have taken up this problem for their communities counted far more.

The University of California continues to do the chemical and bacteriological work for the commission as well as the semi-monthly inspections of the dairies and the semi-annual tuberculin tests.

The last semi-annual tuberculin test is as follows:

March, 1915.	Cows Tested	Condemned
Sleepy Hollow.....	298	10
May, 1915.		
Hutton Bros.	204	7
August, 1915.		
Timm	350	7
San Ramon	141	1
	<u>993</u>	<u>25</u>

Less than 2.5% reactors, ordinary herd 40 to 60%. The intradermal and the subcutaneous tests are used alternately; each test seems to eliminate certain animals not reacting to the previous test. All additions to the herd are submitted to the subcutaneous test.

You will realize the cost of certified milk is eternal vigilance on the part of your commission. For the eleven months beginning January 1, 1915, 88 chemical tests and 93 bacteriological tests have been made.

Fat was found nine times below 3.5, ranging from 3.3 to 3.45 and five times the bacteriological test was found above 10,000 ranging up to 22,000. Each dairy offended once and one twice in the year. The counts average below 5,000, many times running below 2,000 per cc. When average milk of excellent quality ranges from 50,000 to 100,000 you realize that a good technique is carried on daily at your dairies.

The tax of 50c per thousand caps finances the

commission. The year 1914 closed with a balance of \$200.47 and on December 1, 1915, the books show a balance of \$115.30 with outstanding bills \$82.00, making our total assets \$197.30.

Respectfully submitted,

ADELAIDE BROWN, President.

Officers for 1916.

President

CULLEN F WELTY

1st Vice-President

F. W. BIRTCH

Secretary-Treasurer

RENÉ BINE

2nd Vice-President

H. W. GIBBONS

Librarian and Curator

LEO ELOESSER

Board of Directors

1. Birtch, F. W.....St. Luke's Hospital
2. Carpenter, F. B.....209 Post Street
3. Draper, A. L.....126 Stockton Street
4. Ebright, G. E.....209 Post Street
5. Giannini, A. H.....
.....Bank of Italy, Market and Mason Streets
6. Graham, H. B.....209 Post Street
7. Graves, J. H.....987 Valencia Street
8. Hill, H. P.....177 Post Street
9. Horn, Henry.....209 Post Street
10. Jones, P. M.....135 Stockton Street
11. Kenyon, C. G.....291 Sutter Street
12. Lucas, W. P.....University Hospital
13. Maher, T. D.....16th and Mission Streets
14. McChesney, G. J.....350 Post Street
15. Morrow, H. T.....135 Stockton Street
16. Ophüls, Wm.....Lane Hospital
17. Porter, L.....240 Stockton Street
18. Ryfkogel, H. A. L.....162 Post Street
19. Smith, R. K.....391 Sutter Street
20. Tait, F. D.....135 Stockton Street
21. Wymore, W. W.....86 Post Street

Executive Committee

ARTHUR FISHER, Chairman

John H. Graves

Saxton Pope

The San Francisco Polyclinic Clinical Evening.

Tuesday, December 21, 1915.

1. Case Recording with Lantern Slides. H. D'Arcy Power.
2. Modification of the Lane Plate in Fractures of the Jaw. C. G. Levison. Discussed by S. Hyman, G. H. Taubles and J. T. Watkins.
3. Demonstration of Cases of Trachoma Treated with Carbon Dioxide Snow. A. S. Green.
4. Diagnosis of Abdominal Tumor. P. K. Brown.
5. Relation of Certain General Nutritive Disturbances to the Development of Sterility in Women. A. J. Lartigau.
6. Ano-Rectal Colonic Symptoms and Conditions arising from Genito-Urinary Diseases, and vice versa. A. J. Zobel.

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Section.

Tuesday, December 28th.

1. Demonstration of Case of Labyrinthine Fistula. K. Pischel. Discussed by G. P. Wintermute, H. Horn, C. F. Welty, T. G. Inman, H. G. Graham and K. Pischel.
2. Routes of Infection in Tuberculosis. W. Ophüls. Discussed by C. F. Welty, J. J. Kingwell, H. Horn, J. von Werthen, H. S. Moore, H. B. Graham and W. Ophüls.
3. Tuberculosis in Children; its Relation to the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Discussed by A. S. Green, H. B. Graham, K. Pischel, W. P. Lucas and W. F. Blake.
4. Surgery of the Glands of the Neck. B. S. Stevens.

Dr. Hans Barkan was elected Chairman, and Dr. A. S. Green Secretary for 1916.